

# McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 123.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

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## AMBULANCE DRIVER WAS GRAD, OF '15

Miss McCaw Spoke Before Alumnae Society

MRS. REFORM SPOKE

Had Thrilling Experiences in  
Serbia—Accomplished  
Heroic Work

Yesterday afternoon, before a large audience, composed of R.V.C. Alumnae and their friends, Miss Isabel McCaw, of '15, told of her experiences as an ambulance driver in Serbia.

Before Miss McCaw began her talk Mrs. Reford made an appeal to the Alumnae Society for their earnest support of Thrift Stamps. The proceeds of the Alumnae lectures, which were given this winter, were then announced. Four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-five cents have been cleared.

Miss McCaw was then called upon. She first stated that she was not a public speaker, and intended to give only a talk on her experiences, without any oratorical rhetoric. Early in 1916 she decided to become an ambulance driver, and attempted to take a mechanical course in Montreal. After some difficulty she found a French garage down in the East End, where she remained two months studying the internal workings of a car. She met Miss Kathleen Burke, and became interested in the work of the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia. Finding the amount of correspondence necessary in applying for a position from this side of the water, rather overwhelming, she decided to go to England and see if that would improve matters.

Miss McCaw obtained a position with the C.E.F., and went to England, where, after four months, she succeeded in entering the Scottish Women's Hospital. In February, 1917, she had orders to leave for Salonika. The voyage was performed safely, though submarines were known to be in the vicinity. At the mouth of the harbour of Salonika was a ship which had been torpedoed and beached. The city was crescent shaped around the bay, and at each end were miles of military camps. The guns were heard continuously up north. At this time the railway was being bombed and the Scottish Women were compelled to stay several days in Salonika. (Continued on page 3)

## COMPETING GYMNASTS HELD GOOD PRACTICE

Entry List for Gymnastic Competition on Tuesday Grows

A good practice for the Wickstead Competition was held yesterday on the Central Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium floor. The men were put through the various exercises by Art Walsh. These consist of bar work, dancing, swimming and a potato race.

The bar work will include three exercises and one voluntary on the low horizontal bar, and a similar number on the horse. There will be three exercises and two voluntaries on both the high bar and parallel bars. The dancing will be composed of several steps of the schottische. The swimming will be fifty yards free stroke.

There are two classes, Senior and Junior. The Seniors include men from the Senior, Junior and Sophomore years. There are between eight and ten men competing in this class, all of whom are from Medicine. The Junior competitors are the Freshmen from the various faculties. There are six men in this class, comprising representatives from Arts, Science and Medicine.

The practices have been held on each Thursday and Saturday, from 4:15 to 5:15 p.m. To-morrow will be the last practice, and the exhibition will be held on Tuesday. The athletic events will take place on Thursday.

The display is guaranteed to be of the best, for many well-known gymnasts are practicing.

Among those turning out are: B. Usher, J. E. Brouse, W. Werry, I. Weiner, Kirk Greene, L. Armstrong and many other first-class gymnasts.

This competition will help produce a team of gymnasts who will be able to give a good account of themselves

## WHAT'S ON

To-day.

5.00 p.m.—Historical Club Executive Meeting in Arts Building.  
5.00 p.m.—Swimmers to Meet in Union.  
5.00 p.m.—Physical Society to be addressed by Dr. F. E. Lloyd.  
8.00 p.m.—Informal Dance at Union.

Coming.

April 5—Societe Francaise Play in Common Room, R.V.C., 3.00 p.m.

April 5—McGill Aquatic Meet, Y.M.C.A. Pool.

April 5—Mandolin Club at Macdonald.

April 5, 12.00 noon—Meeting of Returned Meds' Executive.

April 7, 8.15 p.m.—Meeting of Medical Society.

April 8—10th Wickstead Competition.

## OFFICIALS ARE NAMED FOR SATURDAY'S MEET

Prof. Brown Will Referee Event,  
While Chief Judge is Dr.  
Sullivan

The McGill Swimming Club have completed the final arrangements for the meet on Saturday evening. Everything points to a successful meet, and one the equal of which has not been seen in Montreal for a long time. The entry list, as printed in yesterday's Daily, contains the names of many well-known swimmers and divers. In the 100 yards open keen competition is assured, as entries from five different clubs have been received, namely, McGill, M.A.A.A., M.S.C., National A.A.A., Y.M.C.A.

Hodgson of the M.A.A.A., and Vernot of M.S.C. will certainly furnish a close finish, and in all probability the winner will smash the present Canadian record for that distance.

In the fancy diving, Paul Scott, of McGill, will give the audience some thrills not to be soon forgotten. This will be his first appearance in public since receiving his discharge from the navy.

As far as the management of this meet is concerned, everything has been arranged for in a satisfactory manner. The club have been fortunate in securing the following officials, all of them being experienced in this line.

## TENTH (McGILL) SIEGE BATTERY RETURNING

On April 3rd, Battery Sergeant-Major B. Brooke Claxton, Arts '19, called A. G. B. Claxton, K.C., the word "England," which means that the Tenth Canadian Siege Battery has reached England and will be returning to Canada shortly.

It is understood that the Howitzer Gunners follow the first division.

In one of the big shows: the six howitzers of the Tenth fired 1,616 100-pound shells in seven hours, which averages about two shells every three minutes.

## THE YANKS ARE COMING.

My brain stood up and my head did ache.

As I plugged for the coming exam. Thirty-three per cent. I longed to make To keep me from getting the can.

At last, at last, they came at last. My plugging was at an end; When on the paper my eyes I cast, I failed to comprehend.

I knew just how a triangle looked. I knew the square root of nine. But when it came to that blooming descript, I knew that I'd get mine.

Oh, woe! oh, woe! Now they have passed; I wonder just how I stand; But when the marks came out at last, O joy!!! I was not canned.

in any Intercollegiate gymnastic meet which may be held next year.

Referee—Prof. E. Brown.

Chief Judge—Dr. C. T. Sullivan.

Manager and Starter—Jas. Rose.

Timekeepers—A. W. Ross, Jas. Taylor, C. Goulden, J. E. Simard.

Judges of Diving—N. Cameron, Robt. White, Art. Walsh.

Clerks of Course—R. R. Laing, J. S. O'Brien.

Announcer—Geo. Smith.

Water Polo Officials—Geo. Moore, Alb. Farmer.

## "THE ISSUE" WON PRIZE IN COMPETITION

Miss Paterson-Smyth Was Author of Prize Poem

WROTE MANY

Miss Monk Was Close Second—  
Numerous Authors and  
Varied Productions

The prize-winner in Mrs. Irwin's Literary Competition was announced yesterday. The judges were Mrs. Irwin, Miss Carr and Miss Toller, and the award goes to Miss Paterson-Smyth for her poem "The Issue," which is printed below. Miss Paterson-Smyth sent in four poems, but the prize is given on the merits of "The Issue," which the judges regarded as far surpassing her others in its restrained, logical and yet imaginative expression of a great fact of nature. Miss Paterson-Smyth's poem, "Erin," was also mentioned.

Miss Monk's contribution, a short story entitled "Tales of a Sea Captain—The Story of Jerome," was seriously considered in awarding the prize. It showed much promise. The characters and dialogue were convincing and natural, the local colour vivid, and the lack of sentimentality refreshing.

"Jewel Tones," a little poem by Miss Helen Hague, was also considered worthy of mention. Miss Hague's other subjects were interesting and the treatment promising.

"Hidden Treasure," by Miss Ethelwyn Holland, '21, was an interesting experiment in verse libre. The ideas were imaginative and picturesque, though the phraseology was somewhat conventional. "Impressions of an Indian Reserve," by Miss Young, '19, was a good piece of descriptive writing.

"The Italian Immigrant," by Miss Mawdaley, '20, was a thoughtful and careful presentation of a feature of Canadian life. A historical poem in blank verse, entitled "Adam Dollard," was contributed by Miss Ruth Shatford, '22. Miss Thelma Rough, '22, contributed a rather sentimental poem, entitled "A Baby's Shoe," dealing with a pathetic war incident. Parts of the poem were quite effective. Miss Moody contributed a "History of R.V.C. '20," a chronicle in verse of local interest.

"The Dream," by Miss Wall, '20, was an imaginative sketch, portrayed in quite a modern style.

The winning poem and two others receiving mention are printed below. (Continued on Page 3)

## ANNUAL WILL BE ISSUED SHORTLY

Copies Will Be Issued Next Week to Students

The 1920 Annual is at present in the hands of the printers, and should be published within a week. The editorial work has been completed, and nothing remains but for the book to be printed and bound. It was at first thought that the book would be printed at an earlier date, but it was found that, in order to make it of a sufficiently high character, it would not be possible to publish it until a later date.

The Annual Board decided that it would not publish any more volumes than were actually ordered, and to this end a canvass of the students has been made. A larger number have subscribed, and the books will be delivered shortly.

An exceedingly large number of the books have been sold to graduates. A steady stream of letters has been received from them asking for copies of the book, and it is feared that there will not be sufficient to supply the demand. Among the applicants for books was one for the Canadian Club of New York. Under no condition will an extra issue of the books be made, so that undergraduates who have not ordered their copies already, or who no not do so within the next few days, will be disappointed.

It is impossible for the students in charge of the book to look after the issue while examinations are proceeding. The faculty members of the Annual Board will still take a few orders.

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# McGill Daily

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The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by

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FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

## THE CAMPUS THREATENED.

It is now some years since students of McGill were able to point to a well-kept expanse of green and rejoice in a campus that really gladdened the eye. In the piping times of peace, it seemed such a natural adjunct to the orderly life of the college that no one thought of remarking upon it. When the war broke out, and it became necessary to train large bodies of men in the shortest possible time, the campus of McGill was thrown open to the military, and for the next four years scarcely a day passed that did not see hundreds of khaki-clad figures busily drilling upon it.

As was only to be expected, the once carefully trimmed grass suffered in consequence of this unwonted treatment. Bare patches, where the turf had been denuded of its covering, began to appear upon its surface, and the outlines of the cinder-path, which ran around it, were gradually merged into the main campus. Nevertheless, professors and students alike, while they regretted the passing away of a familiar adornment of the university, could not help feeling a certain pride on reflecting upon the noble cause in which the sacrifice was being made. The battered expanse saw the raising and training of the Universities companies of glorious memory, and the two McGill Siege Batteries, as well as that of a dozen other units, now famous. No one grudged the use that was being made of the ground.

Now that the war is over, however, there seems to be no good reason why a certain amount of care should not be taken to have the campus assume its former appearance. The first step will have to be in the direction of putting a stop to the promiscuous use of it by the public. As matters now stand, everyone who is in a hurry to get down-town, and a good many who are not, will choose the route across the grounds on their way to business, and quite oblivious to the fact that they are infringing upon the rights of the college. As a result, a deeply marked path has been worn which it will take a considerable amount of time and labour to efface.

The last straw was added yesterday, when someone conceived the happy (?) idea of dumping a quantity of ashes, mingled with empty tin cans and other garbage, upon the northern slope of our beautiful campus, reducing it, for the time being, at least, to the level of a common refuse heap. Surely this action is not to be tolerated by the authorities? The Athletics Committee of Corporation, under whose control are the grounds, will have something to say on the subject. If the process is continued of making the campus a receptacle for waste matter of all kinds, it will not be long before the once lovely stretch of turf is converted into a noisome "cabbage-patch."

## CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculties will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

Royal Victoria College,  
Montreal, P.Q., April 4, 1919.  
To the Editor of "McGill Daily."

Dear Sir,—Several students of the Royal Victoria College kindly painted posters for the Junior Dance, thereby saving the Junior Dance committee the expense of having posters printed, and at the same time advertising the Junior Dance more effectively than it could have been done by a printed card. The girls who painted these posters were told that they could enter

the Junior Dance Posters in the Annual Poster Competition, held under the auspices of the Delta Sigma Society. As soon as the Junior Dance was over, these posters disappeared from the various campus buildings. The Poster Competition is to be judged on Tuesday next, that is, the eighth of April.

We would ask that at the very earliest opportunity, and that at latest on Monday, these posters should be given to the janitor of the Arts Building. Those who have claimed the posters may get them again from the janitor of the Arts Building after Wednesday, when the prizes will be awarded. It is only fair that those who willingly painted the Junior Dance Posters should have the chance of entering their posters in the competition. Therefore, we ask, as a matter of courtesy, and as a matter of honour, that these posters be returned as soon as possible.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for allowing me this valuable space in your paper,

I remain, yours sincerely,

HELEN R. H. NICHOL,

R.V.C. Poster Manager.

## Further Reminiscences of A Vindictive Copy-Writer

Recent experiences have served to awaken within my mind (granting, of course, that an unfortunate male may in these hapless days of feminine ascendancy claim possession of even a vestige of mental equipment) certain significant reminiscences. That such recollections are more or less associated with a well-known ladies' institution may require, as a salutary precaution, a word of explanation. Being, however, a bit of a free lance, reckless in disposition and regardless of consequences, I shall forthwith dismiss all such explanation merely with the assurance that the above-mentioned reminiscences are the fruits of absolutely impersonal and purely business associations.

I always look back to the "filler-clipping" stage of my journalistic career with a strong sense of satisfaction and appreciation. Those, at any rate, were the days when I was in a position to do the cutting. Since then, unfortunately, other people have entirely monopolized this privilege.

I have vivid recollections of my first "night." A terrific and not entirely satisfactory struggle with an obstinate "thirty-pointer" culminating in an attack on an assignment of "filler" had left me in a rather delapidated condition. Therefore, breathing heavily, lower jaw drooping, and eyes protruding, I leaned for a moment on my scissors in meditation upon the happiness and good fortune of him who had never beheld the inside of a paste pot. Suddenly I became aware that the office door had opened to admit an insignificant looking individual, intensely bored of expression, who carried under one arm a bundle of copy paper. He was apparently unnoticed by the rest of the staff, and I was about to turn again to my task when the editor, with a mighty shout of "Arvey C. Copy vaulted over his desk, upsetting the chair and type-writer in the course of his flight, and seized the bundle of paper carried by the new arrival. While the All-Highest was engaged in frantically devouring the written contents (it being Friday night), my curiosity impelled me to covertly edge over to the News Editor, who was quivering with ill-suppressed excitement, and enquire in a subdued tone who this apparently important chap, Harvey C. Copy, was. My query had an astonishing effect upon the poor scribe. His face turned livid, then yellow, and was just assuming a greenish hue when there was a loud ominous rattling from somewhere in the vicinity of his solar plexus, and he collapsed in a fit. Such was my first association with R.V.C. copy.

Succeeding experiences in this connection, while possibly not characterized by all the sadness and discomfiture of the first were in many instances exceedingly impressive.

I am thoroughly convinced that the most essential asset for a college journalist is diplomacy. For instance, when bitter disputes have rendered the question of dual control or equal representation one which had better be avoided in polite society, the editor may find his position a difficult one. However much he may wish to make reparation for the unfortunate past, he is confronted with the problem of how to approach delicately so dangerous a question. Truly, a diplomat may "say it with flowers." But, alas, and that reminds me, even a diplomat may be misunderstood. For example (merely a hypothetical case, of course), a contribution of flowers, attached to the card of the editor-in-chief, is a very ambiguous expression of propitiation. (Yes, even though it be tendered at Christmas time.)

Were I to ask you to enumerate the duties of the "office boy" you would possibly find little difficulty in replying in a fairly satisfactory manner—"Carrying copy to the printer?" Quiet correct. "Carrying cuts?" Equally correct; except when, as more often is the case, they are delivered personally. But you have omitted one very important item of duty—one which makes the office boy indispensable. What about those little succinctly worded communications which come like frantic appeals from a shipwrecked and destitute crew, "Send more copy-paper, etc. etc."; or those curt little demands, the receipt of which, after the "make-up" is complete, so flatters and pleases the news editor. But you, of course, who are only a layman, can't be expected to know of these things.

One of the greatest difficulties (apart from lack of everything else but "filler"), which a news editor experiences, is that of lack of "filler." In this respect, however, the "Daily" has enjoyed singular prosperity—thanks to the powers that be (or will be, if I mistake not).

With regard to "filler," it may be pertinent to draw attention to the pre-

war classification to which it was subjected. The journalist divided "filler" into two classes and considered them thus: First—The wherewithal to fill his paper; and second, that "filler" which he must seek within the precincts of the ham-and or the one-armed-Ritz. Little did the scribe dream that there was any possibility of breaking down these barriers of distinction. It was the war menu which wrought the revelation.

My journalistic experience has thoroughly convinced me of the great desirability of possessing an unimpeachable character. So many of my associates have succumbed to the thrusts of the indefatigable Quips, whose satirical propensities remain unabated after years of relentless exercise, that I feel in duty bound to give utterance to a warning. Absolutely the only way to escape the darts of the demon lies in the preservation of an inculpable character—refuse to be incriminated, repudiate insinuation and "carry on!"

In conclusion, I may say that I owe my great deliverance to the fact that when, as a budding clipper of "filler," I discovered the editorial sanctum to be the melting-pot par excellence for "inside" information of all sorts. I was awakened to certain realizations and mapped my course accordingly. Whether I am indebted for my perspicacity to one whom I recently described as All-Highest I, under whose paternal direction I acquired an appetite for copy-paper, or whether my deliverance is entirely due to intuition, is a question which need not be answered. The fact remains that I am absolutely free and untrammelled, and may write with clear conscience of reminiscences which are based on what I have seen and heard, rather than upon what I have personally experienced. Truly, this is an advantage.

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in

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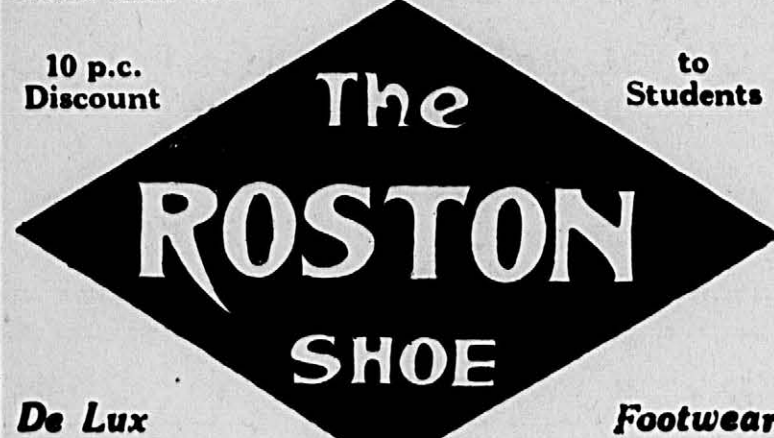
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## AMBULANCE DRIVER WAS GRAD. OF '15

(Continued from Page 1)

ka, which was a fascinating city before the time of the fire. Finally, they were able to proceed up the line in a truck. On the way they passed a hospital which had been badly bombed. The sisters had stuck to their posts, and several had been killed. This hospital may have been hit by accident, for, at that time the Germans did not usually bomb hospitals deliberately. The ammunition dump, nearby, was still exploding.

After a 12-hour trip the hospital was finally reached, and the women started work at once, carrying patients from the train. This hospital was 47 miles from the front line, and the women who had begun it had come out in 1916. The ambulance drivers collected the wounded from the field and brought them down the most terrible roads. The sharp turns, known as "hair-pin" bends, were particularly dangerous. Several A.S.C. cars went over the edge, but all the ambulances got by safely.

Miss McCaw told of one of the great battles of mountain warfare, where the Serbs, from their trenches in the valley, drove the Bulgars from their strong position on the hill-top, and back into the country for miles. Miss McCaw went over the battlefield later and found the bodies still there, preserved by frost, but the flowers were out and, strange to say, the only ones found in the trenches were pansies and forget-me-nots.

The patients in the hospital were mostly Serbs, then Russians and Bulgars, and a few French and English. It was impossible to drive smoothly with a Ford ambulance through the foot-and-a-half of mud, but the patients never complained. The Serbs were wonderful in standing pain. The Russians were least able to bear it. They were good linguists and often talked to the sisters. Many of them said that the Russian soldiers were dissatisfied because no official report was sent to their homes when they were killed or wounded, and their families were unable to find out what had become of them. At the beginning the Russian army was very badly equipped. One gun had to be shared by three men, and the majority of their shells were filled with ashes, instead of gun-powder. It was marvellous that they kept on as long as they did.

Many critical operations were performed in the hospital, and the women surgeons did wonderful work. Everyone arose at 6.30 and breakfasted at 7.00. There were many holes in the roof of the mess tent, which necessitated the moving of the tables when it rained, so as to avoid the greatest possible number of drips.

After breakfast the convalescent patients were sent off on the train and a receipt was received for each one. Then the trains bringing in wounded were evacuated. The less serious cases were sent on and the others brought to the hospital. The ambulances were most useful.

The Serbian trenches were in a valley, and the wounded were first brought to the dressing station, where they were attended to, as well as possible. Then those who were able to sit up were strapped into chairs on the side of a mule, and brought up to the next dressing station. The stretcher cases were strapped onto board carriages and brought up also by mules. This was fearfully rough travelling, and caused the death of many of the men.

An effort was made to open up a road for ambulances, and the hospital was moved forward. In this new position it was often bombed. No direct hit was registered on the camp but 30 cars were blown up one day not far from it. The Italian, French, English and Serbian camps were nearby, and the men and guns were seen every day going up to the front line trenches. The Boches had an aeroplane squadron of 22, which caused considerable excitement, and did a great deal of damage in the villages.

After three months in the valley Miss McCaw moved up to the second dressing station, which was at an altitude of 3,000 feet. They were much troubled with unwounded Bulgar prisoners, whom no one seemed inclined to take. The ambulance drivers were sent off with three prisoners apiece, and usually had great difficulty in disposing of them—the plea being that there were no guards to take charge of them. However, two guards for each prisoner were usually produced, if one was insistent enough.

The roads here were terrible. In a distance of seven kilometres there were only three passing places, so that when the ambulances went up the road was closed until they had all come down again. There were many narrow escapes from various accidents on this road.

The hospital was asked to go further up the line, and moved within sight of the Bulgar batteries. The

camp was protected by a hill and was situated on the edge of the pines. Many of the Serbs had never been in a car before, and most of the walking cases preferred crawling over the back of it to entering by the door. The cushions were considered as excellent footstools, and were removed from the seats and put on the floor. It was agonizing work, driving the wounded men, and the cars were compelled to come down from 6,000 feet in altitude to the valley below, at the rate of about half a mile an hour.

Miss McCaw related an incident that occurred one evening in the camp. She and another girl were alone in their huts when shells began to fall. The other girl ran to the rocks for shelter, but, it being her first experience with shells, Miss McCaw was undecided what to do. In the stress of the moment she got under her camp bed. The tents on either side were destroyed, but hers was not touched.

Miss McCaw then told of the trouble which she and her tent-mate had during rain and wind storms. First, one would tighten the ropes of the tent on account of the wind. Then it would rain, and someone would have to loosen them again. After that the pole would begin to rock and someone would spend an hour or so holding it, and when that had been given up the tent would usually blow down—sometimes covering them up, sometimes leaving them out in the rain.

The days were getting colder and the food was not good, though it was a vast improvement on the summer, when there was very seldom enough to go around. The dust was terrific. Most of the material had been sunk on the way to the hospital, and the cars were wearing out, so that the trials of the drivers were greatly increased. Many a girl was compelled to come back with her tires stuffed with grass, for they had got beyond mending.

In September they moved again and this time conditions were improved, though they were not, by any means, luxurious. From their new position they looked down on Monastir plain, with its military camps, and in the other direction on the trenches and batteries.

The Scottish Women were trusted implicitly and allowed to go anywhere they wanted to on the front. Miss McCaw described some of the Serbian festivals which she saw at this time.

The camp here was often above the clouds, but most of the time in them, which made it impossible to live comfortably in tents. The wind storms blew all their possessions 2,000 feet down the mountain, and made things generally unpleasant. Finally, huts were built for them and a Bulgar prisoner was set to work making stoves out of petrol tins. They were much troubled by the wolves, which were travelling alone at night dangerous.

The Serbs were badly fed and scurvy broke out. After that came the "flu," then malaria and dysentery. The cars were in a very bad shape and many of the escapes from almost certain death on the bad roads were nothing short of miraculous. Miss McCaw was compelled to run her car into a cliff once, to stop it in time to avoid a collision. It turned over but no one was hurt. Another girl went over a 2,000-ft. precipice but happened to land on the one piece of rock which jutted out from the side. She climbed up, got some Serbians, pulled up her car, mended it, and came home. The cars had to go up cattle tracks, which were so steep that they had to be pushed up, but once they were up they managed to come down by themselves, and bring the wounded in safely.

Miss McCaw spoke of the French and English Ambulance Corps, who were always ready to help them. The Serbian army, she said, was a wonderful army to work with. The men often sat up all night to watch the roads, while the sisters slept in their cars. They walked miles for help when the cars broke down, and were always willing to share what food they had with the drivers.

The Bulgars gave in and the Serbs advanced. With the Second Battalion was an Englishwoman who went as a private. She led her regiment over the top, was very badly wounded, and received the Serbian decoration, equivalent to the V.C., for the deed.

The ambulances moved on rapidly but when they stopped to rest for an hour a very excited French Colonel, who had been riding after them, appeared to say that they were the only people in front of the army, and that they must wait two hours, until the machine-guns had time to clear the way. They waited and then pushed on in time to enter the evacuated city with the cavalry and guns.

Here they found 1,700 patients, and nowhere to put them. They cleaned out the public buildings, put straw on the floors and packed the men in like sardines. Everything had been stolen, and they had absolutely no hospital equipment. The next day the dressing station arrived.

Miss McCaw then spoke of the terrible atrocities committed by the Bulgars. A woman had been burned at the stake for helping some Serbian

soldiers. Hundreds of men, women and children had been hung for minor offences, and she herself saw people who had been rendered helpless by having the ligaments in their arms and legs cut. Many families had been deported and two-thirds of them have never come back.

The ambulances went on to the next town, where they found 150 helpless and starving patients. The Germans and Austrians had taken away every able-bodied man with them. They had destroyed all the medicine, food and water, and left only the badly wounded men behind. Very few of these men lived. The filth was terrible and the treatment of the people was fiendish beyond words. It was awful to see the Serbians come staggering back from Bulgaria, so weak and maltreated that many of them died by the roadside.

When the news of the armistice came the ambulances were ordered to Belgrade. They had to commandeer men and pull the cars in. The roads were so bad that the A.S.C. would not pass, but the Scottish Women, with their usual luck, got 14 out of 16 cars through.

Refugees and returning prisoners continued to pour into the city, and the food shortage was more than serious. The hospital cat was stolen by the soldiers, and made excellent soup for their dinner. The people of Belgrade had been very badly treated, and the Austrian Governor had done everything in his power to encourage them.

After five weeks in Belgrade, Miss McCaw got a chance to come home with a French transport, and eventually arrived in England, and from there came to Canada.

The hearty applause was sufficient testimony of the appreciation of the audience of Miss McCaw's story, and, as Mrs. Howell said, the only thing one regretted was that she had not found time to tell the story of how she won her Serbian decoration.

## "THE ISSUE" WON PRIZE IN COMPETITION

(Continued from Page 1)  
THE ISSUE.

An angry storm  
On a rock-bound shore,—  
One smooth stone more.

Soft buds torn  
From the flower fair,—  
A bloom more rare.

Stings of the world,  
Buffets of fate,—  
A soul more great.

### ERIN.

Oh, little Isle of the silver mists,  
Oh, Isle of the silent sea—  
You little guess, in your happiness,  
What you must mean to me—  
Oh, little Isle of the silver mists,  
Oh, Isle of the silent sea.

For your grass is green with the tears  
I shed,  
And flowers sprang up from the dew,  
And every tree, where e'er it be,  
Marks the grave of a hope that was true;  
And the nightingale in the moonlight  
pale  
Trills my story the whole night  
through.

So little Isle of the silver mists,  
Small Isle of the silent sea,  
Since your grass, and your flowers,  
and all of your bowers  
Breathe sweetest remembrance to me—  
Lie hid, little Isle of the silver mists,  
Secure in that silent sea.

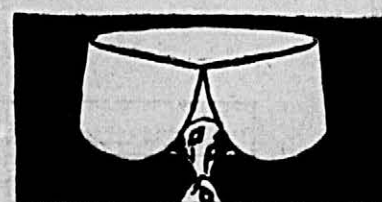
### JEWEL TONES.

Sunlight makes upon the river  
Sapphire ripples blaze;  
Could they only rest forever,  
Gold and chrysoprase.

See a winter's day with sunshine,  
Walk abroad and pause;  
Sparkling snowdrift near blue skyline,  
Diamond and turquoise.

On a dark and sombre evening,  
While soft gray clouds curl,  
Moonlight filters through an opening,  
Chalcedony, pearl.

Watch a waterfall, the swift flow  
Veiled in silver mist,  
Emerald, opal; in the rainbow  
Jacinth, amethyst.



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**NOTICES****Historical Club.**

There will be a meeting of the Historical Club Executive to-day, in the Arts Building, at 5.00 o'clock p.m. The matter of a dinner will be discussed.

**Mandolin Club.**

For the convenience of the members of the concert party bound for MacDonald College on Saturday, the necessary information is briefly given as follows:

5.00—Train leaves Grand Trunk Sta.  
5.31—Train arrives at Ste Anne's.  
6.00—Supper.  
7.15—Concert begins.  
10.12—Train leaves Ste. Anne's.  
11.00—Train arrives at Montreal.

Dress will be informal. Tickets will be obtained for the party. Bring your instruments and music. Finally, don't miss the train.

**Swimmers.**

All the men who are taking part in the Aquatic Meet, Saturday night, are requested to call at the Union today, between 5.00 and 6.00 p.m., where they will receive their competitors' tickets. This is important.

**HISTORICAL CLUB HEAR TWO GOOD PAPERS**

(Continued from last issue)

Confronted with such stupendous problems, Sir Wilfrid Laurier in year 1908 recommended that Mr. King, C.M.C., Deputy Minister of Labour, be commissioned to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration from the Orient, and the immigration from India in particular. Mr. King, having consented and ably handled the situation, presented on April 17, 1908, to the Dominion Government his report.

The report of Mr. King explains clearly that the question of the migration of peoples of the Orient and the problems to which it gives rise, whether it be in connection with immigration or emigration as between different parts of the British Empire or between portions of the British Empire and foreign countries, is by no means a new one to the British authorities. Australasia, South Africa and India have each forced a consideration of the subject upon the attention of British statesmen for years past. Of the outlying Dominions, Canada's experience has been the most recent, though, in kind, the issues and possibilities involved are much the same. As between Great Britain and Canada, the effect of this is not without its advantage to the Dominion. It has afforded in England a ready appreciation of Canada's position, and an understanding of the sort of considerations of which it is necessary to take account. That Canada should desire to restrict immigration from the Orient is regarded as natural. That Canada should remain a white man's country is believed to be not only desirable for

economic and social reasons, but highly necessary on political and national grounds. With this general view is also held the particular one that in matters which so vitally affect her own welfare, Canada is the best judge of the course to be adopted, and that as a self-governing Dominion she cannot be expected to refrain from enacting such measures in the way of restriction as in the discretion of her people are deemed most expedient. As a corollary to this right of self-government is the understanding that international alliances and British connection place no restrictions on the right of the Dominion to legislate as may be most desirable in matters affecting immigration. Whilst Canadian autonomy is thus fully conceded and respected, Canada's position as a part of the British Empire is regarded as affording a sufficient guarantee that the exercise of her plenary powers in this particular will not be without a due regard to the obligations which citizenship within the Empire entails. The attitude of the Canadian Government, as evidenced by the present mission, was regarded as affording a most welcome and opportune expression of Canada's recognition of her responsibilities. Nothing could have been more cordial than the appreciation everywhere expressed, that in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of British subjects in remote parts of the Empire, Canada should have been the first to seek a conference with the parts affected, that the several policies might be brought into harmony and the wiser counsels of conciliation made to prevail.

The variegated character of the British Empire is in no particular, perhaps, more fully exemplified than in the circumstance that within its confines are to be found all the features which the problem of Oriental immigration presents. This fact differentiates to a degree, as compared with countries of a single nationality. Some of the factors which are of vital moment in a consideration of the best methods by which to cope with the difficulties that arise, in that whilst new obligations are encountered, opportunities of mutual arrangement and concession are afforded which are often impossible as between countries of distinct sovereignties. A recognition of the good of the whole brings with it an attitude of forbearance and restraint in the several parts, and, what is all important, a comprehensive understanding is rendered possible.

It was already recognized in regard to emigration from India to Canada

that the native of India is not a person suited to this country, that, accustomed as many of them are to the conditions of a tropical climate, and possessing manners and customs so unlike those of our own people, their inability to readily adapt themselves to surroundings entirely different, could not do other than entail an amount of privation and suffering which render a discontinuance of such immigration most desirable in the interest of Indians themselves. It was recognized, too, that the competition of this class of labour, though not likely to prove effective, if left to itself, might none the less, were the numbers to become considerable (as conceivably could happen were self-interest on the part of individuals to be allowed to override considerations of humanity and national well-being, and the importation of this class of labour under contract permitted) occasion considerable unrest among working men whose standard of comfort is of a higher order, and who, as citizens with family and civic obligations, have expenditures to meet and a status to maintain which the Coolie immigrant is in a position wholly to ignore.

Immigration from India is not spontaneous, but owes its existence to certain influences, as follows:

(1) The distribution throughout certain of the rural districts by India, of glowing accounts of the opportunities of fortune-making in the Province of British Columbia; visions of fields of fortune so brightly hued that many an Indian peasant farmer, to raise the money for the journey, had mortgaged to the lender of the village his homestead and all that it contained at a rate of interest varying from fifteen to twenty per cent.

(2) The activity of certain steamship agents, who were desirous of selling transportation in the interest of the companies with which they were connected, and of themselves profiting by the commission reaped.

(3) The activity of certain individuals in the Province of British Columbia—among the number one or two Brahmins, who were desirous of exploiting their fellow-subjects; and certain industrial concerns which, with the object of obtaining a class of unskilled labour at a price below the current rate, assisted in inducing a number of the natives to leave their actual or virtual agreements to work for hire.

To be continued.

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